

British Begin Evacuation Of Military Bases in Libya

LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Dependents of British servicemen stationed in Libya will begin returning home this month as part of a complete British military withdrawal from Libya, the Foreign Office said today.

A Foreign Office statement repeated last night's Libyan announcement that Britain had agreed to withdraw all its forces from the oil-rich North African nation by March 31, 1970.

The Foreign Office said some troops had already been withdrawn and "these movements will continue."

E. Berlin Cool to Bonn Move to East

(Continued from Page 1)

could be described as "foreign," but neither were they "special" as contended by Bonn. He also rejected the idea that there be an "artificial roof," like the "Holy Roman Empire" over the heads of both German states.

"Why should it not be possible for the Socialist East German Democratic Republic, which for the first time in German history has made the successful transition from capitalism to socialism, to come to a neighborly cooperation with the West German social democracy?" he asked.

Also viewed as significant here was Mr. Ulbricht's demand, on top of his plea for recognition, that West Germany give up discriminating against East Germany in international organizations and in the third world.

West Germany has long fought against East Berlin's admission to international organizations, but recently it has put out hints that it might relax on this if the Communists loosened some of their own barriers with the West.

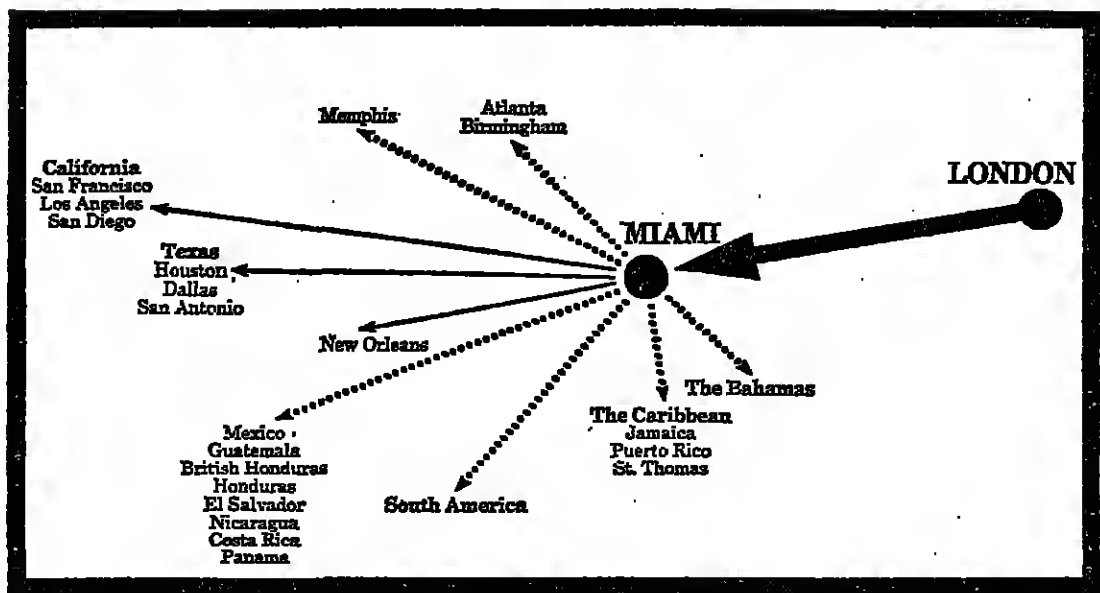
Flu Epidemic Reaches Britain

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—An influenza epidemic spread over Britain today after afflicting millions on the Continent.

Some British family doctors reported getting 100 calls a day. In Italy, where about 15 million were reported sick, doctors believed the epidemic was past its peak. Austria reported that the virus was spreading rapidly. In France the latest flu victim was the Opera-Comique. Because so many of its orchestra musicians are ill, the management canceled a concert for next Saturday.

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2 Hijackers Shot Dead by Plane Guards

Ethiopian Airline On European Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

Athens hotel but kept the crew at the airport for questioning. Crew members said the man wanted to hijack the plane to Aden, but gave no reason.

The plane was seized just after it took off from Madrid, where police already were reported enforcing special security measures at the airport because of another incident during the day.

Mr. Jacobi said crew members told him police at the Madrid airport had arrested a man carrying explosives who arrived earlier Friday from Switzerland.

On Madrid, police held a 24-year-old Ethiopian student, Mahmoud Suleiman, who they said had tried to board the flight armed with plastic explosives, two detonators and a pistol.

Airline Policy ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 14 (Reuters)—The Ethiopian airliner in which two men were killed in an attempted hijack arrived here yesterday, and the government immediately warned it would continue to take all necessary measures to protect its planes.

Ethiopian airlines have been carrying disguised security guards following a spate of hijacking and terrorist attacks on aircraft by members of the Eritrean Liberation Front.

The would-be hijackers were reported to be carrying Senegalese and Yemeni passports, but sources here said that they were Ethiopian and the passports were forged.

The security guards were reported to have found in their luggage propaganda leaflets for the Eritrean Liberation Front.

Police reports said the security guards used special pistols which do not endanger the safety of the plane or the life of the passengers.

Front Protests DAMASCUS, Dec. 14 (UPI)—A spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front said yesterday that the two men were planning to distribute tracts about alleged Ethiopian massacres of Eritreans to the passengers. He also demanded that the Greek government arrest the "Ethiopian murderers."

The spokesman said ELF has called the Greek and Spanish heads of state seeking trial of the security guards, handing over of the bodies and the "immediate" release of a third man detained at Madrid whom he identified as ELF member Mahmoud Suleiman.



SOLIDARITY MARCH—Some 3,000 West Berlin leftists demonstrate their solidarity with the Viet Cong in Vietnam and the Black Panthers in the United States. They carried red and Viet Cong flags and slogans of support.

Militants, Police Clash In Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (NYT)—Several hundred radical youths clashed briefly with West Berlin police units yesterday outside an American Army barracks and outside a downtown department store. Officials said no arrests were made and no serious injuries were reported.

The youths sought to stage anti-American demonstrations protesting the war in Vietnam and denouncing alleged killings in the United States of Black Panther leaders by police.

Earlier in the day, police experts defused two homemade time bombs found Friday night inside West Berlin's Amerika Haus, the American cultural center here, and in front of the offices of El Al, the Israeli airline. A third bomb, planted outside an American officers' club, exploded at midnight Friday night, setting fire to a parked car.

The police surrounded the American McNair Barracks yesterday afternoon and kept the youths 1,500 feet from the building.

The incidents at the barracks and the department store came at the end of a demonstration in which about 3,000 youths marched through downtown Berlin, carrying red flags and posters denouncing the United States. Another group of about 2,000 Communist sympathizers staged a separate march.

Police offered a \$5,000 reward for any clues that could lead to the solving of the bomb attacks. Officials said they believed left-wing radicals were responsible.

Demonstration in Paris PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—Two dozen Moratorium demonstrators shivered for about 45 minutes in the courtyard of the U. S. Embassy Friday, then planted 22 small white crosses in the lawn and left.

No one opposed the action of the demonstrators, who issued "peace" releases the day before inviting "all Paris Americans" to participate.

Demonstration in Frankfurt FRANKFURT, Dec. 14 (AP)—More than 2,000 demonstrators against the war in Vietnam, operating in several groups, disrupted traffic in downtown Frankfurt yesterday. They stormed the airport and broke windows at the Amerika Haus cultural center.

The demonstrations started at Frankfurt's busiest downtown square, the Hauptwache, where 200 persons blocked the heavy Christmas rush traffic. Several set up small Christmas trees and attached pictures of the alleged massacre at My Lai on the trees.

W. Germans Bar Entry of Armed Black Panther

BONN, Dec. 14 (Reuters)—An American Black Panther leader was barred from entering West Germany yesterday because he might have given peaceful demonstrations here a violent character, an Interior Ministry official said.

The spokesman added that the American—referred to only as "Big Man"—a member of the militant Negro movement's central committee—was also found to be armed on landing in Frankfurt earlier yesterday. The Panther leader was put on the next flight to Paris.

He was scheduled to help launch a solidarity campaign in West Germany for the Panther movement, starting in West Berlin over the weekend.

A spokesman for the leftist Socialist German Students Association said later it plans to bring members of the Black Panther movement into West Germany via Prague or East Berlin, the Associated Press reported. An Interior Ministry spokesman also identified the Black Panther "Big Man" as Albert Howard.

DEATH NOTICE

On Dec. 12, 1969, suddenly, in his 88th year, at his home, 21 Rue Pauline-Borghese, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, CHARLES RODOLPHE HARGROVE, of the Order of the Legion of Honor, longtime correspondent of The Times, London, and The Wall Street Journal, New York. The funeral will take place at the Church of St. Eustache, Paris, on Thursday, Dec. 18 at 11:30 a.m. The burial will be in Normandy.

Pro and Anti-War Factions Hold Low-Key Rallies in U.S.

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT)—Opponents of the war in Vietnam held modest protests tinged with the Christmas spirit throughout the country yesterday in the second of three days set aside this month by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee for grass-roots demonstrations.

Protesters supporting the war and President Nixon's position on it, as a counterweight to the peace demonstrations, were also active. A motorcade of several hundred vehicles flying American flags honked through Brooklyn and Manhattan to a rally in Times Square.

The Moratorium Committee, which planned the protests of October and November, had designated Friday and yesterday for small, local demonstrations that ranged from Christmas caroling to town meetings on the war.

Mayor Lindsay, speaking before 1,200 people at the New York Ethical Culture Society, said:

"For the sake of our children, for the sake of the country, we must get out of this wretched war right now."

"Almost 20 years ago, John Adams said that 'America goes not

War Crimes Directive

(Continued from Page 1)

which deals with how to treat captured enemy soldiers and civilians and the requirements to report any serious mistreatment.

According to the directive, it is a "grave breach" of the Geneva conventions of 1949 to kill, torture or injure "persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of the armed forces who have laid down their arms."

"It is the responsibility of all military personnel," the directive continued, "having knowledge or receiving a report of an incident, to be thought to be a war crime to make such incident known to his commanding officer as soon as practicable."

Effort at Detection

It went on to stress that all soldiers should "make every effort to detect war crimes" and report them. This, the order said, applied especially to all soldiers in contact with the enemy, as well as those with intelligence, police, photographic or medical assignments.

"Persons discovering war crimes will take all reasonable action under the circumstances to preserve physical evidence, to note identity of witnesses present, and to record (photograph, sketch or descriptive notes) the circumstances and surroundings," it said.

It is understood that the Peers board is looking with special interest into the two rolls of black-and-white photographs turned in after the My Lai incident by a former Army photographer, Ron Haebler.

Unlike the color slides recently acquired by the Army from Mr. Haebler, Army sources say, the black-and-white films do not depict signs of mass killings, but rather focus on American troops jumping out of helicopters and moving across fields. Included in the early batch was only one scene of an unidentified Vietnamese civilian lying dead on the ground, according to an officer who has seen the film.

Monks, Police Clash in Saigon; Protest Foiled

SAIGON, Dec. 14 (NYT)—National police and about 100 Buddhist monks of Cambodian descent clashed for more than an hour on a Saigon street this morning after the monks attempted to march from their pagoda to the presidential palace to stage a protest demanding restoration of their status as an ethnic minority.

The monks, hurrying back and pieces of wood, were forced back into the pagoda by more than 100 policemen wielding clubs and spraying water from fire engines. The monks wore clear plastic bags over their heads to protect them from tear gas they said police used. They said that 17 of their members were injured and 35 others were bruised in the clash.

abroad in search of monsters to destroy."

"In a sense, the human consequences of My Lai have been with us for five years," the mayor continued, regarding the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians by American soldiers. "In hundreds of hamlets and villages, the same death and destruction have taken place—only without photographs to remind us of what is happening, and with death coming instantly, impersonally, insulating our fighting men and ourselves from what these acts have wrought."

The pro-war motorcade, organized by William Sempol, a 28-year-old private detective, was about a mile long. Each car or motorcycle flew at least one American flag and many had such signs as "U.S.A.—Love It or Leave It" and "Sock It to Hanoi."

About 400 persons attended the rally in Times Square. State Senator John J. Marchi joined the crowd in singing "God Bless America," and told them, "I guess we'll have to take off our 'silent majority' buttons now because the great majority of us are no longer silent."

In an interview, Mr. Sempol said he thought that "99 percent of the Moratorium's leaders are Communists." Considerable antagonism to the press was shown by some in the demonstration.

"We Are Proud" Frequently, the demonstrators gave cheers of support for the police.

"The 'silent majority' is now being heard," Mr. Sempol said. "We are proud to be Americans."

The Vietnam Moratorium Committee, which prompted rallies in communities and on campuses throughout the country on Oct. 15 and helped to plan the mass demonstrations in Washington and San Francisco Nov. 15, had said that this month's events were to be "low-keyed, grass-roots and locally oriented protests."

The committee was joined earlier this month by the Coalition on National Priorities and Military Policy, an amalgam of 29 old-line peace groups. The coalition called for town meetings on Friday and yesterday to discuss local needs, military spending and Federal taxes in relation to the war in Vietnam.

As Varied as America

The schedule of yesterday's events was varied as the country: a collection of funds to treat and care for wounded soldiers and Vietnamese children; processions to state capitols in Denver, Sacramento, Calif., and Frankfurt, Ky.; a rally in Detroit by Vietnam veterans opposing the war; marches in Billings, Mont., and Laramie, Wyo.; "be stinging of Christmas carols on street corners in Washington; the distribution of leaflets to shoppers in Atlanta and Peabody, Idaho; a student vigil at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa.

In Beloit, Wis., families opposed to the war invited families supporting the war to coffee or dinner for discussions. At Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind., students got pamphlets and other anti-war materials in a campaign called "Take the Moratorium Home for Christmas." In Honolulu, marchers placed "flowers for peace" at the statue of Our Lady of Peace near the Roman Catholic cathedral.

Political Note

More than 30 town meetings on the war were scheduled around the country. In one, at Rockville Centre, L. I., Eugene H. Nickerson, the executive of Nassau County, struck a political note.

Mr. Nickerson said that it was "terribly frustrating not to be able to make any impact on President Nixon." But he added that "there is something coming up in 1970" that he predicted would interest the President. "All his life," Mr. Nickerson said, "Mr. Nixon has been interested in one thing—who gets elected—and he's going to be profoundly interested in who gets elected to the Senate and House next year."

Tell It to Hanoi

Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative group, spearheaded the rallies by supporters of President Nixon and the war.

Besides campus rallies, the youth group distributed "Tell It to Hanoi" petitions in support of the war. A spokesman said 735,000 signatures had already been collected, and that the group hoped to have four million by next month to present to the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris peace talks.

Captured Top-Level Document Shows Hanoi Strategy Shift

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Dec. 14 (NYT)—South Vietnamese officials released to the press yesterday a captured high-level enemy document they said outlines a Communist strategy for late this year and next year of reverting to more traditional forms of guerrilla and political warfare with a view to an eventual political settlement.

The document, said by Americans to be the highest-level strategy outline captured in the war, outlines an assessment of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong position in the southern half of South Vietnam and describes, in very general terms, the thrust of military and political strategy in the future.

While various American and South Vietnamese officials have given a variety of explanations of the contents of the document, called COSVN [Central Office of South Vietnam] Resolution No. 9, American sources have read the following major points into it:

● The Communists appear to have dropped their goal in the last two years of a total victory by military means in favor of a longer-range military, guerrilla and political effort that will, in the end, result in their domination of the South and the reunification of the two countries.

● Much more emphasis is placed on political struggle than in the last two years, when documents have stressed a "quick victory" by military means. There are some hints that they would accept a political settlement before all U.S. troops are withdrawn.

The Communists feel that they can ultimately win the war if American troops are removed quickly enough. This can be achieved by continuing to inflict American casualties to keep domestic pressure on the White House to continue withdrawals, while at the same time prolonging the war to force the Americans and South Vietnamese to accept a political solution on Communist terms.

The translated English-language version of the document runs 98 single-spaced typewritten pages.

House Probe Into My Lai Is Dropped

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (WP)—Rep. I. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., has buried his House subcommittee investigation of My Lai. Informed sources said yesterday, Rep. Rivers did that at the urging of Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor, who feared the publicity from the hearings was jeopardizing the case.

Mr. Resor, with backing from Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, argued that the publicity coming out of the My Lai congressional hearings might make it difficult to give those involved a fair trial or to obtain a conviction that would stick.

The Rivers hearings were closed to the public. But some members who heard testimony about the alleged massacre disclosed what they had been told, partly because Rep. Rivers had chosen to characterize the testimony himself to newsmen.

On Friday, Rep. Rivers announced that one of his old friends on the committee, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., was going to take over the My Lai investigation as a special unit within the investigation subcommittee.

However, the Rivers statement, according to Pentagon sources, really amounts to an attempt to bury the whole My Lai investigation in Congress.

Two Generals Testify

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Two generals of the American Division testified yesterday before the Army panel investigating the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.

Brig. Gen. George H. Young Jr. and Brig. Gen. James V. Galloway were questioned behind closed doors by the Army board headed by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers.

Pentagon officials said they could not explain why the generals had been summoned. But it appeared that the Peers board wanted to ask whether they were told the results of an inquiry conducted by field officers soon after the March 16, 1968, incident at My Lai and if they knew why that report was not forwarded to Washington for about one year.

Found No Evidence

The report said no evidence had been found to indicate that a massacre took place at the South Vietnamese hamlet. The Peers board was created to determine whether the officers who filed it were attempting to cover up the incident.

A South Vietnamese senator has announced in Saigon that three more persons have come forward to say they witnessed civilian killings at My Lai.

Sen. Tran Van Don, leader of the opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu, identified two of the so-called witnesses as interpreters for the American Division. Sen. Don heads a five-man investigating committee.

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| AMSTERDAM | 0 | F |
|---------------|----|----|
| ANKARA | 6 | 42 |
| ATHENS | 13 | 55 |
| BEIRUT | 10 | 58 |
| BOMBAY | 0 | 50 |
| BREITENBURG | 3 | 38 |
| BUEENOS AIRES | 2 | 38 |
| CAIRO | 30 | 68 |
| CASABLANCA | 15 | 58 |
| COLOMBO | 2 | 50 |
| COSTA RICA | 15 | 55 |
| DUBLIN | 4 | 48 |
| HONG KONG | 1 | 55 |
| ISTANBUL | 11 | 52 |
| JAKARTA | 1 | 50 |
| LONDON | 10 | 58 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 1 | 50 |
| MADRID | 1 | 50 |
| MILAN | 2 | 50 |
| MONTREAL | 1 | 50 |
| MOSCOW | 1 | 50 |
| NEW YORK | 15 | 58 |
| NICE | 1 | 50 |
| OSLO | 2 | 50 |
| PARIS | 1 | 50 |
| PEACOCK | 1 | 50 |
| PRAGUE | 1 | 50 |
| ROME | 1 | 50 |
| SOFIA | 1 | 50 |
| STOCKHOLM | 1 | 50 |
| TOKYO | 1 | 50 |
| TURIN | 1 | 50 |
| VIENNA | 1 | 50 |
| WARSAW | 1 | 50 |
| WASHINGTON | 1 | 50 |
| ZURICH | 1 | 50 |

دنيا 12 ديسمير

Top-Level Chicago Strategy Mitchell Charges Congress Nixon's War on Crime

By R. W. Apple Jr.

SPRINGFIELD, Ark., Dec. 14 (UPI)—Attorney General John Mitchell asserted yesterday that the Nixon administration's war on crime was a "substantially hampered" effort. Mitchell, who is in Springfield to meet the Republican governors, said the administration's war on crime was "substantially hampered" by the Nixon administration's "war on crime."

Senate Votes \$9 Billion Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—The Senate today passed a \$9-billion aid bill Friday, a record for the current fiscal year. The bill, which would authorize \$9 billion in foreign aid, was passed by a vote of 87-10.

Sign of Opposition
The final passage of the bill to 87-10 was a sign of opposition to the Nixon administration's war on crime. The bill was passed by a vote of 87-10, a record for the current fiscal year.

Nixon Slates Vietnam Talk

San Antonio (UPI)—President Nixon today announced that he would meet with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu in San Antonio, Texas, in January. The meeting would be the first time the two leaders would meet since Thieu's election in 1967.

ne Reports

3. Pullout by '72

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (UPI)—A new report today said that President Nixon would announce a withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam by 1972. The report, which was first published in the New York Times, said that the president would announce the withdrawal of 150,000 troops by 1972.

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Protection Plea

Mr. Mitchell made a plea for police protection for members of minority groups, especially in the central cities, for they are victims of crime out of all proportion to their numbers.

"There is no place in any federal law-enforcement program," the Attorney General said, "for those who have dreams of repression or for those who are oracles of mindless fear."

In the prepared part of his speech, Mr. Mitchell took pains to defend the performance of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which functions as a pipeline to the states for funds provided under the Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Republican Theme
Mr. Mitchell's thrusts—against Congress—taken together with Vice-President Agnew's criticism yesterday of the Senate's performance on tax reform—suggested a Republican theme for next year's gubernatorial and congressional elections.

Many of the 27 governors gathered in Hot Springs now expect the administration to campaign on a variation of President Truman's strategy in 1948, when he attacked the "do-nothing, good-for-nothing 80th Congress" (which was Republican-controlled).

Shafter Elected
HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Republican governors unanimously elected Gov. Raymond P. Shafter of Pennsylvania as their new chairman, and voted to hold their next meeting in New Mexico in May, 1970.

Desegregation Court Decree

(Continued from Page 1)
only plans, locally prepared, have been judged a subterfuge. The court did not provide any indication of how it expected a school district that lacked a plan with any semblance of official approval to integrate by Feb. 1.

In all the cases, the Southern districts were required "to take such preliminary steps as may be necessary" to insure complete integration of their student bodies by Feb. 1.

New Paris Subway Line
PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—A fast, quiet blue train this weekend inaugurated a regional express subway system reaching from eastern Paris through a 1.5-mile tunnel and a refurbished rail line to Boissy-Saint-Leger, 13 miles south-east of the capital. Making nine intermediate stops and hitting more than 80 miles an hour between, it completed the first run in 23 minutes. Coming back nonstop, it was timed at 12 minutes.



KISS FOR THE BRIDE—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson kisses his former secretary, Marie Ferber, after attending her wedding in Washington. Miss Ferber was married to Dr. Andrew Chiarodo, right, a biologist at Georgetown University.

Using Informers and 'Bugs' How FBI Gets Black Panther Data

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (UPI)—The FBI, through the use of paid informants and electronic listening devices, has been making an intensive effort in the last year to collect information about members of the Black Panther party.

According to several federal and local law-enforcement officials, all of whom asked not to be identified, the intelligence-gathering effort has resulted in a recent flurry of FBI reports on the Black Panthers to police departments in various parts of the country.

Need No Encouragement
"That's the silliest thing I've ever heard," one ranking New York policeman said. "The police hardly need any encouragement to go after the Panthers."

One reason why the police are so concerned about the Panthers, he explained, is that a number of individual party members have been indicted for murdering or attempting to murder policemen. A second reason, he continued, is that the Panther rhetoric of armed resistance is upsetting to the average policeman's view of law and order.

During his annual appearance before a House Appropriations subcommittee last spring, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, discussed some aspects of the bureau's internal security work involving several different organizations, including the Panthers.

Revolutionary Stand
"The revolutionary stand taken by many members of extremist black nationalist organizations," Mr. Hoover said, "has made it necessary for the FBI to intensify its intelligence operations in this field through the penetration of these groups with informants and sources in order to be kept aware of their plans and objectives."

At another point in his testimony, Mr. Hoover said that the intelligence was widely disseminated in the federal government. "In addition, where pertinent," he said, "state and local authorities have been kept advised of information developed in this field and the prompt dissemination of such information often enables them to take preventive measures to forestall acts of violence as they develop."

A law-enforcement official close to the FBI explained how the bureau planted its "bug" in a Panther office in one city.

Tap Described
"They fiddled with the wires leading into the phone so there was a lot of static," he said. "Then, when the Panthers called for a repairman, an FBI agent went in and planted a device which could pick up both general and phone conversations."

exception of New York's, he rated as not being very efficient. One other Justice Department move in response to the Black Panther party was the formation last summer of a special inter-agency Panther intelligence group.

Seale Says Crackdown Wins Support for Panthers

By Bernard D. Nossiter

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Bobby Seale defiantly asserted last week that the crackdown on his Black Panther party was winning it new strength across the country.

Mr. Seale, the Panther's national chairman, said this of the raids throughout America recently on his militant group's offices and the jailing of its leaders. "It's not stifling the party. The more they attack, the more support we get. . . . The more they attack, the more branches we get. They are out to commit genocide against the Black Panther party but what they don't see is that (people understand) they are out to commit genocide against all the poor people."

In a two-hour interview Friday at the county jail here, he variouly described "they" as the "power structure," "rich, greedy, avaricious businessmen and demagogic politicians" and "racist" police.

Hearing Tuesday
The interview, arranged by Mr. Seale's attorney, Charles Garry, took place in a bare, concrete-walled conference room in San Francisco's police headquarters. A few yards away was the 5-by-7 1/2-foot cell where Mr. Seale is kept in isolation. He is awaiting a hearing on Tuesday that will determine whether he will be extradited to Connecticut where he faces charges of conspiring to kidnap and of conspiring to murder an alleged Panther turncoat.

Mr. Seale has been incarcerated here nearly for weeks, after a mistrial was declared in Chicago where he was charged with conspiracy to provoke a riot at the Democratic National Convention. He complained in an even voice about his treatment here.

Not long after he arrived—he could not recall the date—he said that police put him in the "hole," or punishment cell, for reading a Panther party newspaper. Ten officers, he said, dragged him off, one struck him in the testicles and another "tried to choke me."

Mr. Seale said he languished in the punishment cell for 14 hours, lying in an inch of water. Every two hours, he said, the open-hole toilet flushed up feces and urine because the pumping wasn't working.

How could a handful of lightly armed Panthers overcome the organized force of the authorities? "The fascist government is less than 10 million," he answered. "We will win over the masses." The police attacks on the Panthers, he declared, had nothing to do with law violations. "The real reason they want to destroy us," he said, "is because the party is setting the correct example for the people." He cited the party's free breakfasts for ghetto children, its distribution of drugs and clothing and its insistence that the ghetto community name and control its

For Reducing Overseas Personnel

Intelligence Units Get Exemptions on Cuts

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT)—U.S. intelligence services—notably the Defense Department's agencies—have won exemptions for thousands of their personnel from an order by President Nixon to reduce by 10 percent the number of American officials serving abroad.

Most of these exemptions cover the Pentagon's intelligence and psychological-warfare operations in East Asia, in which a total of 28,000 Americans are engaged. For East Asia, the cuts were 64 percent in these operations.

The military intelligence exemptions, along with smaller ones for other government agencies represented overseas, were granted by the White House despite State Department recommendations that a study of further cuts in intelligence operations abroad be undertaken "by leaders independent of the intelligence community under the aegis of the national policy level."

State Accepts Cuts
Among the major agencies, only the State Department has fully accepted its share of the cuts—517 of 5,166 positions abroad.

Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson—acting as chairman of the National Security Council's permanent committee of under secretaries, which was charged with carrying out the President's "Operation Reduction"—noted in a report to Mr. Nixon that under the Defense Department exemptions "the military psychological-warfare units would assume a disproportionate role in comparison to civilians."

Mr. Nixon ordered "Operation Reduction" known in federal jargon as OPRED, on July 9. Mr. Richardson's report was sent to the White House on Oct. 3.

On Nov. 26, the White House announced that the President had ordered home 14,937 American military personnel and eliminated 5,100 overseas civilian jobs held by Americans, 10 percent of whom are Foreign Service officers.

This is to be effective on June 30, 1970, with savings of \$50 million a year.

The White House said that the order excluded troops in Southeast Asia, South Korea and Berlin and those in Europe under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Subject to the cut in the military field, therefore, were the 144,889 Defense Department personnel, of whom 39,281 were civilians.

The total military strength of the United States abroad is about 1.7 million.

In addition, the Defense Department employs 234,682 foreign citizens abroad. The committee was

to make recommendations on reducing foreign employees on Dec. 31. Total employment of foreigners abroad by all the government agencies is 351,694.

Strictly speaking, the Defense Department is making a 10 percent cut in both its military and civilian personnel abroad. But the distribution of the cuts, left to the department's discretion, maintained abroad intelligence and psychological-warfare personnel in numbers that the Richardson report considered as highly excessive.

CIA Cuts 10%
On the other hand, the Central Intelligence Agency was reported to have reduced its American personnel abroad by between 10 percent and 12 percent. It is believed that the agency employs 30,000 foreigners abroad, directly or indirectly.

The Richardson report, which has not been made public, said that 28,000 Americans, mainly Defense Department personnel, are engaged in intelligence activities in East Asia.

Under its interpretation of a July 21 directive to Mr. Richardson from Henry A. Kissinger, the President's Special Assistant for National Security, the Pentagon was able to exempt 12,000 of the 28,000 intelligence personnel in East Asia from the cuts. This meant that only 1,600 instead of 2,800 were sent home. Statistically, the reductions in the intelligence staffs in East Asia were only 6.4 percent instead of 10 percent.

Mr. Richardson's report commented that, although the intelligence community as a whole had complied with the 10 percent cut, he believes there were "intelligence activities which can probably stand further reductions without a real detriment."

The report discussed the feasibility of alternative systems of collecting intelligence following the closure or consolidation of some of the agency's operations in the United States and "closely allied countries."

The report found fault with the Pentagon's insistence on maintaining the level of its psychological-warfare operations in Asia. These operations are chiefly aimed at China, North Vietnam and North Korea, and include radio broadcasts, leaflet drops and the dissemination of written pamphlets and leaflets "through other means."

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Romanians Urge All to Set Bonn Ties

De Sapio Is Found Guilty Of Bribery

Of Bribery

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (CN)—Carmin G. de Sapio, the powerful Democratic leader in state and national affairs,

found guilty yesterday of conspiracy to bribe former Waterbury Commissioner James L. Marcus a tort contracts from Consul General Edison that would result in hacks.

an alleged Mafia figure previously convicted in another conspiracy case involving 1 was acquitted of one count found guilty of one count conspiracy. De Sapio was guilty on three counts.

Assistant United States At
Paul K. Rooney immediatel
ed that De Sepio, former h
Tammany Hall, be held in
\$25,000 for sentencing. "In
the perjury committed here
the trial."

Judge Harold R. Tyler, Jr.,
the application, saying, "De
Sapio is a part of New York.
I don't think he can fall
around. This is his city."
Addresses De Sapio

Addressing De Sapio, who
up at the counsel table, the
said: "I could be wrong, I
Sapio, but I am going to c
you in your own recogniza
De Sapio faces a maximum
ence of 15 years imprisonment.

\$30,000 fine; Corallo fa
o five years and a fine of
udge Tyler set Feb. 27, fr
encing, and gave the defe
awyers until then to file
rial motions.

me count the federal jury women and three men accept argument of Corallo's lawyer Kosman of Philadelphia. That Corallo would be placed double jeopardy if found

the conspiracy involving
Edison, since he
has already been convicted and
sentenced in the previous Mar-
tinez case, being a "general partici-
pant" in an overall conspiracy of which
this was only one facet.

The jury was not permitted that Corallo had been indicted previously, and Mr. [redacted] could not use the "double jeopardy," but a juror afterward, "We figured it

Army Confirm ABM Costs Ru Over Estimate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — The Army set the stage for another battle in the Senate over the anti-ballistic missile program yesterday that the universal missile defense is ready running \$277 million.

The Senate is slated to take the military appropriations bill up tomorrow. There almost certainly will be an amendment to the money for the office of President Nixon.

The Army said that the running \$277 million of \$2.2-billion estimate made this year because of its design changes and delays in the program.

disclosed the overrun on
and demanded an expla-
the Army came through
the figures yesterday.

EEC Aides Will R

Clock at Confer
BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (U)
Common Market minist
gin meeting tomorrow
seventh-hour bid to solve
t of community problems

Meeting daily, except Wed-
nesday, finance and ag-
riculture ministers hope to reach an
agreement acceptable to all six
governments by Saturday.

NAIROBI



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m. Spruance Dies at 83; Commanded Battle of Midway

WASH. (UPI)—Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, mastermind of the Battle of Midway and considered the U.S. naval tactician in World War II, died yesterday.

Full admiral in the Navy at 57, Adm. Spruance vaulted into prominence commanding Navy forces in the 1942 Midway battle. In it, the United States inflicted the first decisive defeat on the Japanese Navy in 350 years, and it was generally regarded as the turning point in the Pacific war. Naval historian Adm. Samuel Eliot Morison called Adm. Spruance's performance at Midway "superb."

"Keeping in his mind the picture of widely disparate forces, yet boldly seizing every opening, Raymond A. Spruance emerged from this battle one of the greatest fighting and thinking admirals in American naval history," Adm. Morison wrote.

At Midway Adm. Spruance commanded three carriers, eight cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 submarines and 333 aircraft against a Japanese armada of 200 ships and 700 airplanes.

Japanese Crippled
After two days of intensive air and sea battles in June of 1942, the Japanese Navy was crippled. Four aircraft carriers and one cruiser were sunk, three destroyers, an oiler, a cruiser and a battleship were damaged and 323 planes were destroyed.

The United States lost the carrier Yorktown, one destroyer and 147 planes.

Adm. Spruance was, Adm. Morison wrote, "tried by experience and unspooled by victory."

He was modest and retiring by nature with an aversion to publicity.

"Power of decision and coolness in action were perhaps Spruance's leading characteristics," Adm. Morison wrote. "He carried no one, rivaled no man, won the respect of almost everyone with whom he came in contact and went ahead in his quiet way, winning victories for his country."

Adm. Spruance moved to Pebble Beach, 125 miles south of San Francisco, after retiring from the Navy in 1948. President Harry S. Truman appointed him ambassador to the Philippines in 1952 and he served for three years, returning to Pebble Beach in 1955.

After the Japanese surrender in 1945, he replaced Adm. Chester W. Nimitz as commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Charles R. Hargrove
PARIS, Dec. 14.—Charles Rodolphe Hargrove, 88, former correspondent of The Times of London and The Wall Street Journal, died Friday at his home in Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Mr. Hargrove was an officer of the Legion of Honor and a former president of the Anglo-American Press Association.

The funeral will be held at the Church of St. Eustache Thursday at 11:30 a.m. The burial will be in Normandy.

André Arbus
PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP).—André Arbus, 66, a leading French sculptor and interior decorator, died here Friday.

Prior to World War II Mr. Arbus decorated ministry buildings in Paris and embassies abroad, and after the war was responsible for the French residences of Gen. George Marshall and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and for the redecoration of the Elysee Palace for President Charles de Gaulle in 1960.

Emilio Terri
PARIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Cuban-born painter and decorator Emilio Terri, 79, has died. Born in Paris of rich Cuban parents, he retained his Cuban nationality but lived here most of his life.

Hans Glas
DINGOLFING, West Germany, Dec. 14 (AP).—Hans Glas, 79, manufacturer of the Goggomobil, died in his Bavarian home last night.

After World War II, Mr. Glas switched the bulk of his production from agricultural machinery to motor scooters, following this up with the Goggo in 1954.

The family industrialist gave up his successful, but exhausting fight with the automobile trade's big public companies in 1967 when he merged his Dingolfing plant with that of Bayerische Motorenwerke (BMW).

Opera Strike at N.Y. Met Ends, Season 3 Months Late

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The Metropolitan Opera, whose lion house at Lincoln Center was dark and silent for three months, cleared the boards of its troubles today and announced it would open a foreshortened season on Dec. 29.

End of the dispute, which last June and prompted the cancellation of the season's start Oct. 15, was signaled in a compromise between the Met and the American Guild of Musical Artists, representing the opera's singers and ballet dancers.

Mr. Bing, general manager of the Met, announced the agreement after a final negotiating session said that rehearsals would begin today for the season's first performance, which will feature the Price in Verdi's "Aida."

3 Million Added Deficit
Bing said the cost of the settlement with 14 unions near would add \$3 million to the Met's operating deficit. The deficit during the 1968-69 season was \$3.5 million.

Settlement with the chorus and ballet was made possible when the management agreed to a three-year contract. The performers had accepted in general on Friday what the Met had termed its "final" proposal, but had balked at a four-year agreement.

The chorus and ballet had previously voted to allow the negotiating committee to settle without a membership ratification, if the Met agreed to the three-year contract.

Under the approved contract, members of the chorus with six years' seniority will get \$215 a week the first year, \$230 the second and \$250 the third. The previous contract provided a top pay of \$194 a week for chorus members with 15 years' seniority.

Mr. Bing said today that the Met's originally scheduled 31-week season would be reduced to 16 weeks because of the labor difficulty. It will run from Dec. 29 to April 13. That will be followed by a six-week tour, he said.

Mr. Bing also said that efforts would be made to hold four weeks of performances next summer to make up for part of the loss.



A YURT AT RADCLIFFE—William E. Schroeder, lecturer in education at the Cambridge, Mass., school, built this yurt, patterned after the portable Mongol home in the Radcliffe yard. He plans to hold a seminar in it during the next semester.

Czechs Rule Out Masaryk Murder

PRAGUE, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A new investigation into the death of Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's last non-Communist foreign minister, has excluded murder as its cause, Prague radio said last week.

The statement was made by Karel Pesta, head of the investigative section of the Czechoslovak prosecutor's office, in a preview of the official report on the new investigation.

Mr. Masaryk's body was found on the morning of March 10, 1948, in the courtyard of the Foreign Ministry. His death, days after the Communist take-over, was ruled a suicide at the time.

But rumors persisted that he might have been murdered as part of a Communist plot. During the reform days of 1968, Czechoslovak newspapers raised the issue publicly again.

Partially as a result of the pressure, the case was reopened by the prosecutor general's office.

Kenyatta Launches Development Plan

NAIROBI, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—President Jomo Kenyatta has launched a new development plan for the period 1970 to 1974, calling for a massive expansion of industry and a bigger effort to develop rural and outlying areas.

Speaking at Kenya's Independence Day ceremonies Friday, he said that taking development and recurrent outlay together, overseas financing would amount to only 12 percent of the program.

The ambiguous Tass announcement did not say when, or whether, the two Soviet officials would return to Peking, although it indicated that other members of the Soviet negotiating team will remain there.

These discussions about the 4,500-mile-long Sino-Soviet border, along which there were serious clashes last summer, grew out of the urgent appeal for Communist unity in the will of the late Ho Chi Minh, president of North Vietnam.

2 Negotiators Reporting to Moscow Peking Talks Said to Be Stalled

By Murray Marder
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Two key Soviet negotiators were reported leaving Peking yesterday, apparently to confer in Moscow about the state of the two nations' attempts to resolve their border dispute.

Western experts believe this means at least a temporary suspension of the secret, eight-week-long talks, which reportedly are stalled. They began Oct. 20.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said it had "learned" that First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov and Maj. Gen. Vadim A. Matrosov, chief of staff of Soviet border troops, were returning to Moscow.

Talks Said to Go Badly
The announced purpose of their return is "to take part in the seventh session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, which opens in Moscow on Dec. 16." This would provide opportunity for a major review of the Sino-Soviet negotiations. Western specialists in many capitals have received increasing reports from Peking that the talks have been going badly.

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These discussions about the 4,500-mile-long Sino-Soviet border, along which there were serious clashes last summer, grew out of the urgent appeal for Communist unity in the will of the late Ho Chi Minh, president of North Vietnam.

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, on last-minute instructions, stopped in Peking on his way home from Mr. Ho's funeral in Hanoi and met Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on Sept. 11. That meeting, in turn, led to scheduling the talks, at a time when China expressed open concern that the Soviet Union might be looking for an excuse to attack it.

The announcement of the return of Mr. Kuznetsov and Gen. Matrosov to Moscow followed by only one day the disclosure that a U.S. ambassador and the ranking Chinese diplomat in Warsaw met there.

U.S. officials in Washington said they were confident there was no direct cause-and-effect relationship between the two events. American sources said they had been hearing rumblings for a week or more earlier that Mr. Kuznetsov would be returning to Moscow.

There are unquestionable sensitivities, nevertheless, around all sides of the Moscow-Peking-Washington triangle. Soviet diplomats have expressed private concern about any "exploitation" of Sino-Soviet tensions by the United States.

China, undoubtedly, would like to get some leverage against the Soviet Union by worrying Moscow about its talks with the United States. For its part, the United States has insisted upon its right to negotiate with both China and the Soviet Union, no matter what either of them say.

Earlier this year a committee chose the verses but another committee last night announced that after considering 98 musical scores to fit the words they could not recommend any of them.

In a statement the committee said the music submitted was of a "commendably and surprisingly high standard... but it will be appreciated that in seeking a national anthem Rhodesia will not accept anything which is not of the highest quality."

That charge, expressly aimed at the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks in Helsinki, was repeated just last week by Peking. The Helsinki talks are near the end of their first, preliminary stage. U.S. and Soviet negotiators meet again tomorrow to start the fifth, and perhaps the final, week of the talks where they are expected to agree on procedure for substantive negotiations.

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Washington Tax Fight: Budget in Balance

Tax Bill Defines Party Lines As Congressmen Eye Election

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (N.Y.T.)—In his role as the new political trumpet of the Administration, Vice-President Agnew sounded a familiar refrain last week when he accused Senate Democrats of being "careless men" who had "turned tax reform into a Rube Goldberg toy to entertain and attract reluctant voters to fading politicians."

It is a melody certain to lead to political cacophony as the nation heads into an election year. If there is one issue that distinguishes the oft-indistinguishable Republican and Democratic parties, it is economic policy. It is on that issue that lines at last are being drawn between a Democratic-controlled Congress—at least the Senate—and a Republican Administration.

The partisan outcries last week about "social equity" and "fiscal responsibility" sounded like faint echoes from New Deal and Fair Deal days. There were the liberal Democrats boasting about how they had cut taxes to provide "greater equity" to low and middle-income taxpayers, while meanwhile working to increase spending on domestic programs. The Republicans, from President Nixon down, were rejoicing with "fiscal irresponsibility" and seeking to place the future blame for inflation on the Democrats.

Neither was talking so much to the other as to the voters in 1970 or 1972. Indeed, it may well turn out that battle lines for the 1970 Congressional election, and perhaps for the 1972 Presidential election, were established last week in the climactic debate over the tax bill.

Provisions of Bill

At Democratic initiative, the Senate last Thursday passed a tax bill that provided more relief than reform. For the individual taxpayer, the Senate bill would provide an increase in personal exemptions over the next two years from \$600 to \$800—a step which will particularly benefit the middle-class taxpayer but which will cost the treasury \$3.4 billion in revenue over the next two years. For the elderly, the Senate bill provided a 15 percent increase in Social Security benefits, instead of the 10 percent proposed by the Administration.

Even before Senate passage, President Nixon warned that he could not sign a tax bill containing such increases in personal exemptions and Social Security payments. Whether this was a veto threat was somewhat unclear. But what was clear was that President Nixon was taking basic economic issue with Congress by arguing that the tax bill, as passed by the Senate, would contribute to inflationary pressures.

The Senate bill was passed by a 69-22 vote, a margin that was somewhat misleading, for many in the majority voted for the bill in full anticipation and hope that it would be trimmed down in the Senate-House conference that will write the compromise.

Fighting the national debt of \$370 billion, Senator John J. Williams of Delaware, the ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, told his colleagues, "This bill represents the most irresponsible piece of legislation that I have seen since I have been in the Senate... This is a political hoax for the American people."

In the face of this criticism from the respected tax reformer, Democrats showed some embarrassment over the way the tax bill had been turned into what Mr. Agnew described as a "Christmas tree bill." In their defensive reaction, Democrats pointed out that Republicans had joined in adding the tax cuts in voting against closing tax loopholes, that might have offset the revenue losses.

Privately, even the Democrats were confident that many of the tax cuts would be removed in Senate-House conference, perhaps even before Christmas. But defending the Senate's action, Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader, said there was "still a great deal of reform" in the Senate bill "that in the end will distribute the tax burden in our society more equitably."

While the tax bill was being drafted on the Senate floor, something equally important, from the Administration point of view, was going on a floor below in the Senate Appropriations Committee. There, Democrats were preparing to add \$1 billion for education and \$800 million for pollution control to the health-education-welfare appropriations bill.

It was enough to give indignation to Republicans at their weekly luncheon of the Senate Republican Policy Committee. The luncheon discussion quickly turned to "fiscal responsibility" and afterward Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado, the committee chairman, came up to the Senate Press Gallery to present figures, obviously prepared by the White House, showing that with the direction in which the Democratic Congress was headed on appropriations legislation, there was going to be a \$5 million "overrun" on the Administration's budget.

New Battle Cry

Sounding a new Republican battle cry, the Republican leader said such "fiscal irresponsibility" would not only contribute to inflation but could also lead to a serious recession.

It was a curious political twist from only a few months ago. Then, from the manner in which Democrats were warning up and the Administration defending itself, it seemed that Vietnam and foreign policy would be the major political issues. Now both Democrats and Republicans appear to be shifting their differences to domestic issues.

More than any other development, the tax bill was responsible for bringing the domestic issues to the fore along classical lines between Democrats and Republicans. The "tax reform bill"—as Democrats still prefer to call it—had a patently political genesis.

As a condition for approving the Administration's request for extension of the income surtax, the Senate Democratic leadership demanded tax reform. The political motivation was obvious: The Administration could take the blame for extending the surtax and the Democrats could take credit for tax reform. With such political motivations it was probably inevitable that what began sincerely enough as an effort in reform aimed at closing tax loopholes should have degenerated into a struggle over providing relief in the form of tax reductions.

Underlying the tax bill is a partisan struggle over national priorities that began about a year ago in the reaction against the Vietnam war. Using the tax bill and appropriation bill as weapons, the Democrats are engaged in a novel form of guerrilla warfare against the Administration and its budgetary priorities.

By turning money back into private hands in the form of tax relief, Democrats are fighting for the political affections of that "middle America" the Nixon Administration is counting upon for its political future. "What we are fighting for is suburbs," said one Senate Democrat in explaining the tax bill. Senator Albert Gore, the author of the increased personal exemption, put it bluntly when he stated his purpose was "to give tax relief to the guy who needs it the most—the man living in the suburbs in his little house with a big mortgage and filled with children."



FINAL TOUCH—When the tax bill passed by the Senate last week goes to a Senate-House conference for final shaping, the dominant figure likely will be Wilbur D. Mills, above, the powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Nixon's Job Is to Hold Budget Line

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (N.Y.T.)—"I happen not to be one of those who contend that the Congress is irresponsible. I think that they are quite responsible. If they cut taxes enough and increase expenditures enough, they can even be responsible for generating another round of inflationary pressure."

With that note of sarcasm, Murray L. Weidenbaum, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Economic Affairs, fairly summarized last week the general air of dejection surrounding the Nixon administration as it approaches the final stages of making President Nixon's budget for fiscal year 1971, which will be the first wholly developed by him.

After describing all the things that were threatening the precarious surplus in the budget for the current fiscal year, Budget Director Robert P. Mayo said last week: "The gloom thickens when we consider the budget outlook for fiscal year 1971." The problem the administration faces—which is essentially insoluble—is in two parts.

Procedural Problem

The first can be called procedural. As a result of what the President called last week "the worst record in history" by Congress in passing appropriation bills, the budget-makers simply cannot put the numbers together. In many areas next year's spending depends in good part on this year's appropriations. The President cannot start making big decisions until he knows where Congress has left him.

In addition, the revenue picture is now completely unknown because of the wide range of possibilities in the big tax reform bill as it goes to Senate-House conference. It will not be too difficult to make a last-minute revenue estimate after the President finally signs the bill, if he does. But the whole issue of surplus or deficit will turn partly on this, and it cannot be known now.

The substantive part of the problem, however, is more important than the procedural. It can be summed up simply: Every economic textbook, and the conviction of every member of the administration, would call for an anti-inflationary budget surplus next year, preferably a sizable one. But the facts of the case are such that a bare balance will be a notable achievement.

Part of the trouble is that the famous "uncontrollables"—interest on the debt, Medicare, grants to the states for welfare, veterans' benefits—will rise by \$8 billion next year, not even counting the proposed increase in social security benefits. This \$8 billion alone, with no other cost or down changes, would push the budget just over \$200 billion.

Meanwhile, the income tax surcharge will expire at mid-year. In private, a number of high officials concede that good economics would call for its extension. But they simply refuse to go through the futile exercise of asking Congress to extend the tax again.

Practical Effect

The practical effect of the situation is that the loss of revenues from the surcharge just about balances the added revenues from economic growth (which is expected to be slower next year) and revenues will rise very little from the estimated \$185.5 billion of this year.

On the helpful side is a further planned reduction, by an unknown amount, in defense spending. But offsetting that in good part is the President's own package of domestic programs, mainly welfare reform, revenue sharing with the states, mass transit and probably water pollution.

Much of the problem lies with Congress, as Mr. Weidenbaum indicated. It is threatening to add as much as \$8 billion to outlays in the current fiscal year alone, including such things as refusal to raise postal rates. Mr. Mayo said last week: "The economic and financial outlook for the months ahead makes it absolutely essential that we exercise fiscal prudence in both fiscal 1970 and 1971. And yet, the pressures to make everyone happy by increasing outlays and giving additional tax relief pose strong threats to responsible fiscal policy."

"I am confident that the Congress, with public support, will choose the path of fiscal responsibility. If not, we will have to fight this inflation battle all over again, and not too far down the road."

Actually, the game is not lost. As a result of both fiscal and monetary restraint this year, there is considerable confidence in the administration that the economy will duly slow next year.

Tax Issues

At President Nixon's news conference last week, this exchange took place:
Q. Sir, if the final version of the tax reform bill... includes the Senate-adopted tax exemption provision and the 15 percent Social Security increase, can you sign it?
A. No.

On Thursday, the Senate passed, and sent to a House-Senate conference committee, a tax bill containing both those provisions. What follows is a description of the two proposals, and the arguments for and against them.

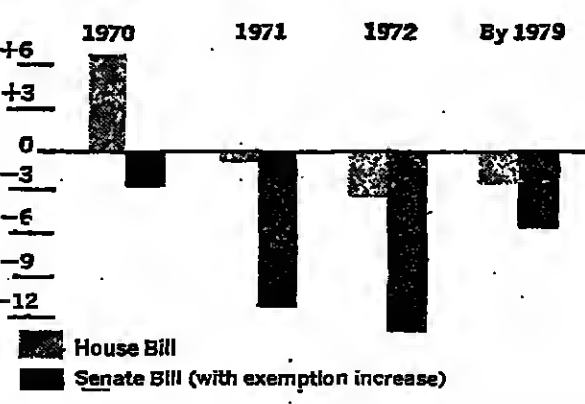
Exemptions

An amendment sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore, Democrat of Tennessee, increases the personal exemption for each taxpayer and each dependent, which is now \$600, to \$700 next year and \$800 in 1971. It eliminates the reductions in tax rates contained in the House bill, but retains a special allowance for low-income families and tax relief for single persons.

FOR: The \$600 exemption has been unchanged since right after World War II and it's an absurdly low figure now; no one can maintain a child on \$600 a year. The Gore plan gives the tax relief where it's needed—to those with the largest number of dependents. It also gives a greater share of the tax relief to the middle-income group (with less for the upper income and about the same for the lower income) than the House bill. It's not too expensive; in the long run, it costs about the same in revenue as the House bill. "If democracy is to survive, we must provide for the children of today," says Sen. Gore.

AGAINST: The House bill is a better balanced tax relief package with meaningful tax cuts for those at every income level. It is not sound policy for the tax law to favor the largest families. The tax rate reductions, which the Gore amendment eliminates from the bill, are sorely needed because inflation has put people into tax brackets that are excessively high for the amount of real purchasing power that their income represents. It's irrelevant to say the Gore amendment would cost no more revenue by 1975 than the House bill; it would cost \$6 billion more in the next two years.

Budgetary Impact of House and Senate Bills
Based on 1969 economic levels



Social Security

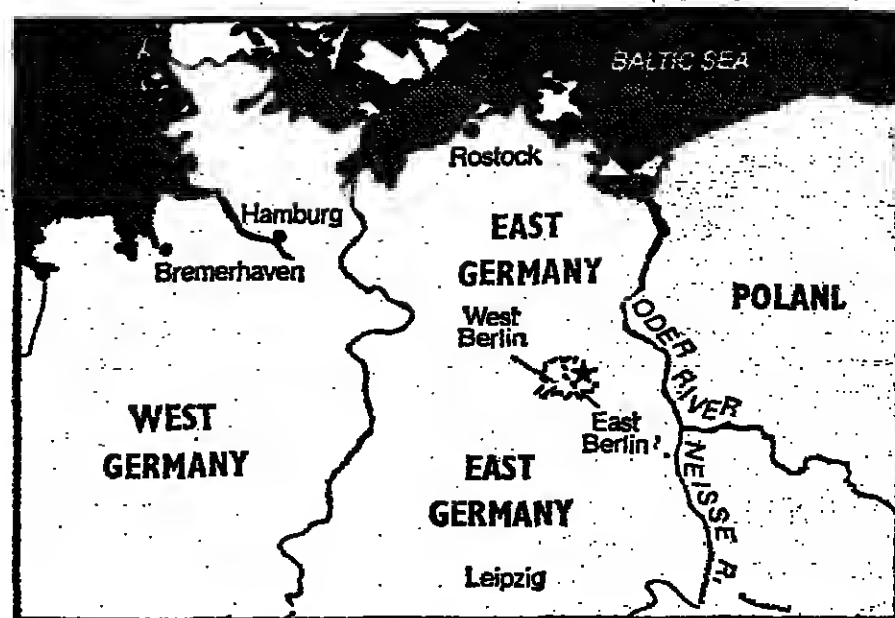
The Senate bill would increase the benefits paid to most Social Security recipients by 15 percent and would increase the benefits at the low end by considerably more. The minimum monthly payment would be raised from \$55 to \$100 for a single individual and from \$82.50 to \$150 for a married couple. The cost of the increase would be financed, though not immediately, by an increase from \$1,800 to \$12,000 in the amount of income subject to the Social Security tax.

FOR: An increase in benefits is sorely needed because of inflation. There's a huge surplus in the Social Security trust fund, so there is no reason not to pay out added benefits now and wait to raise the tax until 1973. "No one can get by on \$55 a month," says Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana. "Since the last increase in Social Security benefits, the cost of living has gone up 10 percent."

AGAINST: The increased Social Security benefits, without an accompanying increase in taxes, will be inflationary. And the increase, especially in the minimum benefits, has not been thought through. It would be inequitable to many just above the minimum. The whole subject is too complex to legislate on the Senate floor without full exploration in hearings; there were no hearings at all. "It has been the established principle since the beginning of Social Security that whenever Congress raises benefits, at the same time it raises whatever taxes are necessary," says Sen. John J. Williams, Republican of Delaware.

—EILEEN SHANAHAN.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



Poles Eager to Start Talk With Bonn to Normalize Ti

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WARSAW (WP).—Despite the drag of history, Poland today is ready, willing and even eager to come to terms with its long-time *béte noire*, West Germany.

This is the inescapable conclusion after a week of conversations with numerous leading Poles, official and unofficial, who make or influence policy or who are in a position to know the attitude of the ruling Communist leadership.

Every sign is that Poland was given the green light at the Dec. 3 and 4 gathering in Moscow of the Warsaw Pact nations. The sigh of relief here is immense.

Officially, of course, there is caution. Indeed as is usually the case in advance of critical negotiations there are cries that West German Chancellor Willy Brandt is backsliding from his startling shift in his own nation's past position.

Moscow Watching

It is evident that the negotiations will be difficult. It is evident that Moscow will be watching every move. It is evident that the Poles are worried that somehow the East Germans, wary of rapprochement between their neighbors to East and West, may somehow erect an impassable roadblock.

But the tone in Warsaw today is definitely positive. And the detailed discussion one hears of the individual pieces of the puzzle that must be put together strongly bespeaks compromise. Poles in a position to know say there is, today, a slim majority in the Politburo for normalization of Polish-West German relations.

It was the May 17 speech of the Communist party secretary, Wladyslaw Gomulka, the initial Polish opening to the West, which set the current train of events in motion. This came after the Gustav Husak regime took over in Prague, marking the "normalization" in Czechoslovakia that the Kremlin had demanded. Mr. Brandt's September election and his foreign minister's October offer of talks "on the basis of what Wladyslaw Gomulka said on May 17" made negotiations possible. The Poles say they expect them to begin early next year.

Thus Poland, after the December Moscow summit, is permitted to act within the Brezhnev doctrine, which is the Kremlin's unilateral limitation on the sovereignty of its fellow Communist states. It is named for the Russian Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Some outsiders here argue that the Polish regime's long-time dependence on the West German bogeyman has been found to be no longer necessary to control the population. They reason that there was no vast public feeling against last year's anti-Semitic campaign, that Poland helped invade Czechoslovakia with only minimal public reaction and that last year's student outbreak failed to catch fire.

Strong Hold

Hence, this reasoning goes, the regime found its hold on the public stronger than it realized. The Czechoslovak book was closed. The Soviet Union, worried about its China problem, was more amenable to Eastern deals with the West. Mr. Brandt provided an opening. And so the old anti-German bogeyman could be downplayed if not exactly ended.

However, Poles today say that the anti-German feeling, from the Hitlerite crimes and the long period of public indoctrination, is still so strong that the regime must move warily. A Polish opinion poll, taken some weeks ago after Mr. Brandt came to power but never published, investigated the public attitude to normalizing Polish-West German relations. About 80 percent said that it should not be done unless Germany recognized Poland's Western border, known as the Oder-Neisse line. But 60 percent said that there should not be normalization unless West Germany recognized East Germany as a sovereign state.

Examination Necessary

It is necessary to examine the details of the Oder-Neisse line problem, the recognition issue, the question of Poland's hoped-for credits from West Germany and Poland's attitude toward the Communist bloc's proposed European security conference and the related issue of mutual reduction of conventional arms in Central Europe.

Mr. Brandt has refused a total recognition of the line on the grounds that the 1945 Potsdam Agreement by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France reserves a final settlement of Germany's borders for a peace treaty. The official Polish position, repeated here last week, is that Mr. Brandt should ask the four whether his nation now has sufficient sovereignty to sign. It is pointed out that Moscow agrees and that Paris already has recognized the line. Just what Washington would say, if Mr. Brandt were really to ask approval, is impossible to say but such a request would be difficult to refuse if other conditions favored an agreement.

How hard Poland will push this point one

cannot estimate. Some Poles say, however with some evidence—that they do not want it to be pushed to a breaking point and that, that agreement on the Oder-Neisse line simply a problem of finding language acceptable to Bonn and Warsaw which is that problem.

Recognition of East Germany: The official Polish formulation is that West Germany FRG must recognize "the existence of German Democratic Republic—DDR—a sovereign and fully legal German state." Moscow summit formulation was somewhat elastic. It called on all nations in "the line of peace and security" to "establish equal relations with the German Democratic Republic on the basis of international law."

Mr. Brandt has said that the Federal Republic of Germany would never recognize DDR as a separate nation and he has come with the new formulation that, there are German states in one nation.

Solution Seen

Very high personages among the Poles, about this formulation, pointed out that constitutions of both Germanys declare to be a part of a German state. This appears to reflect a feeling, though it was not stated, that Mr. Brandt had cleverly created formula on which could be constructed satisfactory solution.

Another Polish suggestion, on a lower level, is also new. This is that both Germanys could be admitted to the United Nations, affording a formal international recognition of East Germany without the necessity of Germany establishing the kind of direct "radio" relations that are normal between sovereign states. Bonn's reaction to this is unknown here, though there are indications that it might be possible.

Because of these complexities, Poles importance say that recognition is basic issue between the two German states and resolution of the Oder-Neisse problem will have to await settlement on recognition. Whether the Russians and East Germans may be something else again.

Polish-West German trade: The current assumption here is that Poland is seeking West German line of credit totaling about million over a five-year period. The Poles recently have surfaced in Bonn where talks have just been resumed. The Polish is to pay forty credits with the products of plants they build or with copper.

To meet its ambitious 1971-75 five-year plan, Poland envisages purchases in the of around \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion. Poles want what is called "selective" and inter development, meaning emphasis on such as electronics, petrochemicals, electrical machinery and machinery in general. Soviet Union and Eastern Europe alone cannot meet such needs. Of the Western nations West Germany seems prepared to do so.

Skeptical Specialists

Some Poles, aware of this massive West man economic leverage on political issues, heavily of such alternate capital sources British, France and Japan. But the con specialists are highly skeptical.

Both Poland and West Germany separate the trade and credit issue from political issues. But Mr. Brandt is conscious of his economic leverage and does intend to use it.

European Security Conference and Limitation: In earlier years, Poland put off the Rapacki and Gomulka plans calling either a freezing or reduction of nuclear on the territories of Central European a proposed designed to get American weapons out of West Germany.

These ideas have largely disappeared. Polish statements. However, it is reported that, at the Nov. 1-2 Prague summit, the Poles tried hard to introduce an arms proposal. But the Russians said "no" for reasons not yet clear. The new explanation that the West German sign on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty altered the picture and that currently studies are under way here to find formulations. It also is hinted that he is awaiting a clearer picture of the content of the strategic arms talks in Helsinki with United States.

Possibilities Noted

The Polish response to the recent foreign ministers' call for mutual force relations in Europe is that it may offer possibilities later on.

Poland formally favors the European conference of all European nations. And repeat the Moscow statement—that "the objection" to American and Canadian participation. But this seems to be said by note that bilateral talks already have begun between Moscow and Bonn and are expanding to Moscow and Warsaw with some sort of also likely between the two German states.

Furthermore, Warsaw knows that the States strongly backs the bilateral approach as well as the multilateral approach. Berlin issue, and simply will not now get a general conference. The Poles add that might be a series of conferences but that rather indefinite about it.

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Real Climax of Racial Clash Is Yet to Come on U.S. Campuses

mold Beichman
CHMAN, author and
cientist, is currently
a doctoral disserta-
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which appears today
in the New York Times maga-

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iversity's attempt to
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 its faded legitimacy and
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 ay to those who ques-
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 rds, the university can-
 successfully protect itself
 student "groupuscules"

o often faculties and
 structions are constant
 w the outside world to
 the outside world be-

ing public opinion or govern-
 ment, although they are be-
 coming less reluctant to do so.

● It is easier to surrender
 bit by bit, position by position,
 than to see a campus dramati-
 cally torn apart.

● We have not yet seen the
 real climax of the racial strug-
 gle at the large urban Ameri-
 can universities; that problem
 has merely been swept under
 the rug, and

● The American university
 has become a radicalized stu-
 dent and faculty the battle-
 ground for revolutionary im-
 pulses which can find no outlet
 off-campus. In reality what
 some university administrators
 and faculties have been saying
 tacitly is that their legitimacy
 is negotiable.

What makes all this so critical
 is that large numbers of
 faculty members have adapted
 themselves to the vague yet
 tangible pressures that the uni-
 versity must become politically
 engaged. Prof. Richard Licht-
 man, a philosopher, recently
 stated that "a free and human
 community of scholars can only
 flourish when the multitudi-
 nous communities of the ex-
 ploited, the wretched, and the
 brutalized peoples of the
 earth have broken the bonds of
 their subservience and estab-
 lished themselves as men of full
 stature."

It is this sort of rhetoric
 which finds approving echoes
 (and almost no publicly voiced
 disagreement) in the academy.
 Along with this goes a demand
 for what has been called "ac-
 tion Ph.D.s" by SDS members.
 When I first heard this men-
 tioned at a student strike meet-
 ing in 1968 at Columbia, I
 thought it must be a joke.
 Later I asked a fellow student
 what an "action Ph.D." meant.
 He replied:

"So Much Junk"

"A lot of this stuff we take
 in political science, sociology or
 anthropology is so much junk.
 Let's face it. You memorize a
 lot of bull, take an exam or do
 a paper and the dissertation is
 even worse junk. What we mean
 by an 'action Ph.D.' is that a
 graduate student, after he
 passes all his requirements, is
 going to get out, say, to neigh-
 borhoods of the poor, the under-
 privileged and work with them
 on their problems. For example,
 he could organize rent strikes
 in the Puerto Rican neighbor-
 hoods or a march on the
 welfare office or CIO. Hall or
 against high-priced food stores
 that exploit them."

"All this would be as much
 a part of the Ph.D. program
 as passing the exams. In fact,
 the action would be the equi-
 valent of the dissertation.
 What about teachers to act
 as sponsors? Obviously most
 faculty members wouldn't be
 suited to supervise such a pro-
 gram, so the university would
 have to hire professors with our
 approval who are the kind of
 political background and inter-
 est that this kind of program
 needs."

Mideast

Rogers Puts U.S. Plan for Peace on Record

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON (NYT).—
 Rarely had the Secretary
 of State, William P. Rogers,
 speaking in a Sheraton
 hotel banquet room last
 evening than a hand
 next room struck up and
 succeeded in drowning
 words.

Rogers was visibly thrown
 off, but it couldn't have
 at least to a conference
 that education which
 d to provide the occasion
 show of diplomacy that
 an administration had
 instructing for weeks if
 with.

Secretary's speech on
 a policy in the Middle
 East would have been
 to an unprepared audi-
 even if they could have
 it. It was the most
 ve and comprehensive
 yet offered of what
 ntry has been trying
 ve between Arabs and
 between Washington
 scow over the past eight

ring for 'Balance'

Rogers proclaimed a "bal-
 policy, calling for total
 withdrawal from the ter-
 occupied in the June
 war—anathema to Israel
 turn for an Arab com-
 to to "bureaucratic" and
 is" peace agreement
 ms to the Arabs. The
 States and the other
 powers did not intend
 pose a settlement, the
 ry of State insisted, but
 outlined what the final
 should include. He
 arther than any Ameri-
 cian maker had yet gone
 in stating that Israel
 give up exclusive con-
 over Jerusalem and turn it
 one kind of international

a though they may, and
 ly will, be unpalatable to
 sides." Mr. Rogers em-
 "we will not shrink from
 ing necessary compro-

The timing was significant
 only in general. Adminis-
 tration policy-makers have grown
 increasingly desperate in weeks
 past at the apparent immobility
 of the deadlock. They decided
 something dramatic had to be
 done. The American peace pro-
 posals—already conveyed to the
 Soviet Union on Oct. 23—could
 not have been disclosed publicly
 until it was clear that the Rus-
 sians were delaying a response.
 It was desirable to make the
 disclosure well before the Arab
 summit meeting scheduled for
 Dec. 20 and thus hopefully mod-
 erate some of the worst anti-
 American declarations. To be
 polite it should be delivered be-
 fore the arrival in the United
 States Thursday of the Israeli
 Foreign Minister, Abba Eban,
 on a privately arranged lecture
 tour. By elimination, the 1969
 Galaxy Conference on Adult
 Education was chosen as the
 available, and quite unwitting,
 forum.

When it was over, those in
 the State Department concern-
 ed with the Arab-Israeli con-
 frontation breathed sighs of
 relief.

"Now the air is cleared of all
 the misunderstandings and dis-
 tortions of our policy," said one
 senior diplomat, referring to all
 the Arab charges of American
 bias in Israel's favor. "We've
 been playing the sweet diplo-
 macy game too long for our own
 good."

One of Mr. Rogers's top aides
 emphasized that the speech was
 "specific"; to any outsider he
 was dead wrong. The speech
 was a masterpiece of vagueness
 on the points that the Ameri-
 can negotiators wanted to re-
 main vague.

Mr. Rogers said there should
 be "rules" for both Jordan and
 Israel "in the civic, economic
 and religious life" of Jerusalem.
 You want a binational city? an
 expert was asked. "I wouldn't
 say that," came the hasty reply,
 even though it is hard to see
 what the Secretary meant if
 not a highly controversial bina-
 tional or multinational Jerusa-
 lem.

I interrupted to ask why a
 graduate student who was
 interested in helping the poor
 through political activity needed
 or wanted a Ph.D. (and from
 an "Establishment" university
 like Columbia?). The answer
 was quite plausible:

"Look, American society still
 looks upon a Ph.D. as important.
 After all that's why I came
 here as a graduate student. I
 want a job teaching when I
 finish and it's hard to get good
 jobs without a Ph.D. I want
 to tap the foundations and you
 need Ph.D. for that. What
 I object to are the outmoded
 requirements, see?"

The Bellwethers

Let me be quite clear: I am
 not suggesting that the Ph.D.
 is going to become overnight
 any less or more meaningful
 than it is now. There are 281
 graduate schools (and 400,000
 graduate students) in America
 and some of their Ph.D.s are
 the equivalent of degrees from
 a barber college. But the pres-
 sure for drastic change is on
 in those graduate schools where
 it matters, the bellwethers.

It is quite possible that just
 as universities have found it
 difficult to resist the insistence
 on Black Studies, so they will
 find it difficult to resist white
 student groups able to hold
 a university for the ransom
 price of "action Ph.D.s." And,
 after all, there will always
 be at least one professor who,
 when confronted by this de-
 mand, will support it with the
 statement that young people's
 interests in curriculum should
 be encouraged, not rejected,
 and, besides, it's time we had
 another look at Ph.D. require-
 ments, or else, "these kids are
 trying to tell us something,"
 etc.

All very plausible, intelligent
 but, to use a favorite SDS word,
 "irrelevant" to the issue of
 higher education. This "at-least-
 one-professor" is not mythical;
 he exists and flourishes. For
 example, there is a belief among
 some faculty members that SDS
 is a socially useful organiza-
 tion. So wrote Prof. Robert
 Lekachman, the economist-
 historian, in a recent article:

"I cannot conclude even so
 hasty a set of reflections as
 this one without some word
 of appreciation of SDS. Fair
 is fair. On university campus
 after university campus, it has
 been SDS which has called
 visible attention to the brutality
 of the local police, the obtuse-
 ness if not worse of university
 behavior in surrounding com-
 munities, the selfishness of uni-
 versity real estate operations,
 and the questionable character
 of some of the universities' en-
 tanglements with Pentagon
 projects. To say this is to point
 out the considerable weak-
 ness of moderates and mild
 radicals."

Why Use a Club

"SDS has played the role of
 the farmer who clubbed his bal-
 ky mule over the head with a
 two-by-four. When reproved by
 a humanitarian bystander, he
 replied that the first necessity
 of the case was to get the ani-
 mal's attention. Although I care
 as little for the illegal occupa-
 tion of buildings as I do for
 the clubbing of mules, I must
 also note the obvious. Both
 techniques do genuinely attract
 the attention of their targets—
 mules or university adminis-
 trators."

The violence at our univer-
 sities is no worse than hitting
 a mule with a stick; in fact, the
 violence is progressive because
 —like Stalin's Five-Year Plans
 —it leads to good things for
 future generations.
 One reason for the idiotic be-
 havior by faculty members is
 that they have accustomed
 themselves to accepting—or
 ignoring—any kind of political
 lie so long as its purveyor is
 young, progressive, a would-be
 Marxist, a "socialist," a man
 of the left. The most intelli-
 gent scholars I know will never
 argue the lie that America, as
 the SDS cant goes, is "rich, im-
 humane, corrupt"—or ask:
 Compared to whom or what?
 France, China, Cuba, Greece,
 Russia, South Africa, Rhodesia,
 Canada? The most irrational
 statement can be spoken or
 published by SDS or other
 revolutionary groups, utter lies
 can be circulated about admin-
 istrators, teachers or students;
 rarely is there any attempt at
 refutation. (The SDS had a
 field day last winter with the
 published canard that Columbia
 president Andrew Cordier was
 responsible, as a onetime UN
 official in the Congo, for the
 "murder" of Patrice Lumumba.
 The Columbia faculty silence
 was deafening.)

End of Objectivity

A second reason for this sort
 of behavior is that a growing
 number of faculty members,
 particularly in the social
 sciences, have dropped any
 pretense that a university is
 a place for objective scholar-
 ship. Last spring I heard one
 well-known professor, when
 challenged about whether he
 still maintained his onetime
 relationship with the State
 Department, tell an SDS street
 audience, "Ridiculous! Why,
 I came to this university be-
 cause I wanted a platform
 from which to oppose the
 Johnson-Rusk policies on Viet-
 nam."

This statement was pub-
 lished in the student newspaper



"I've had it—our teach-
 ers are not interested and
 we're off to a teaching
 research institute job."

the next morning. Imagine the
 faculty reaction had a profes-
 sor publicly declared he had
 come to a university for a
 platform from which to
 rehabilitate Joe McCarthy's
 reputation or to attack the
 Federal Government for being
 soft on Communism.

Somewhat in the future, I
 see shaping up the American
 version of Disraeli's "Two Na-

tions"—left intellectuals, that
 is, radicalized faculty and stu-
 dents on one side and the rest
 of us—not necessarily Presi-
 dent Nixon's "silent majority"
 —on the other side of the bar-
 ricades. The left intellectuals
 will fancy themselves as the
 revolutionary class, capable of
 instigating a revolution. It will
 all remain fantasy because they
 haven't studied sufficiently the

master of revolution and in-
 surrection, V. I. Lenin, who
 wrote:

"In order to be entirely
 victorious, insurrection must
 depend not on a conspiracy or
 a party, but on a revolutionary
 class. That is the first point.
 Insurrection must depend on
 the revolutionary pressure of
 all the people. That is the
 second point. Insurrection must
 break out at the apogee of the
 rising revolution, that is, at the
 moment when activity of the
 vanguard of the people is
 greater, when fluctuations
 among the enemy and among
 the weak and indecisive friends
 of the revolution are strongest.
 That is the third point. It is
 in bridging these three condi-
 tions to the consideration of
 the question of insurrection
 that Marxism differs from
 Blanquism... No great revolu-
 tion has happened, or can
 happen, without the disorgani-
 zation of the army."

The attempt at revolution is
 creating wide fissures between
 the American people and the
 intellectual classes. Herbert
 Marcuse's blueprint for nihilism
 doesn't trouble me particularly.
 I am far more troubled by Dr.
 John Kenneth Galbraith and his
 view of the future, some-
 thing I will return to in a
 moment.

Left intellectuals in the
 United States have a favorite
 quotation which they enjoy us-
 ing whenever they wish to
 discuss their present discom-
 tents. It is a particular favorite
 because it was uttered by Presi-
 dent Eisenhower in his 1960

"farewell address." Thus they
 can begin the quotation with
 the phrase, "Even President
 Eisenhower warned that 'we
 must guard against the acqui-
 sition of unwarranted influ-
 ence, whether sought or unsought,
 by the military-industrial com-
 plex.' Such is the level of in-
 tellectual debate in America
 that virtually nobody knows the
 further warning in that same
 speech: 'We must also be alert
 to the equal and opposite danger
 that public policy could itself
 become the captive of a
 scientific-technological elite.'"

I was reminded of this latter
 Eisenhower statement by some
 sentiments expressed by Dr.
 Galbraith in "The New Indus-
 trial State": "As the trade
 unions retreat, more or less
 permanently, into the shadows
 of a rapidly growing body of
 educators and research scientists
 emerges. It is possible that
 the educational and scientific
 estate requires only a strongly
 creative political hand to be-
 come a decisive instrument of
 political power."

Unions Are the Enemy

It is no coincidence that for
 the intellectuals of the left,
 center and, curiously enough,
 the right (like William F.
 Buckley Jr.) the trade unions
 have become the enemy. For
 Dr. Galbraith, the American
 labor movement has lost its
 meaning because they are
 under no particular compulsion
 to question the goals of the
 industrial system."

I offer the trade-union issue
 as an example of the frustra-
 tion which is spreading among
 American academic intellectuals.
 It is this kind of frustration
 and a self-validating elitism
 which lead normally sane
 academicians to defend the most
 outrageous SDS campus prac-
 tices or, at the very least, to
 ignore them.

The clear and present danger
 to the American university is
 that academic opinion is very
 nearly controlled by a minority
 of intellectuals who threaten
 the foundations of the Ameri-
 can university as no other
 single force in American life
 ever has in our history, even
 at the height of anti-intel-
 lectual crusades.

They, with their student al-
 lies, threaten every aspect of
 intellectual life—what is to be
 taught, researched, published,
 who is to be hired or fired
 —while they seek amnesty for
 young gangsters and bombers
 who, muzzling what Norman
 Macrae, deputy editor of The
 Economist, has called "the
 dreariest old Nazism," have
 committed unprecedented depredations
 against universities,
 against scholarship and against
 culture.

Perhaps this, and more, is
 the reason why one of the
 most distinguished and normally
 equable historians I know
 recently wrote me: "One thing
 I would have to say right now
 is that things look worse and
 worse and we may both live to
 see the eclipse of American
 liberal democracy."

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Eurobonds

Holiday Season Strikes Early New Issue, Secondary Activity

Dec. 14.—The Euro-
pean market has been
on holidays a bit early.
Scarce a creature
log last week.
Issues are generally run-
ning at a vacuum of investor
demand, and are opened
out of coupons and
dangling size and at least
stipulation. On the
y market, prices are
generally too low for
the market, due to the near
absence of activity.
Nothing seems to have
arisen from the digestive
allowing the burst of
the "mark-revaluation"
and, however, the easily
available on the economic
and an increasing con-
tent that, at the least,
rates are going to stay
at present high levels for
to come. Add to that
the, however, the easily
for year-end window
and the bond market
is pretty well complete.
Brunswick's \$10 million
due 1979 came out
The "realistic" price-
marked by managers turn-
ing up from the 8 1/2
y discussed, and price-
marked. Even so, initial offer
prices were 96 1/4 to
100.
That issue are two,
atively same, straight-
forward U.S. issues
announced by Cabot
national Finance NV on
if it's U.S. parent, is a
one, five-year issue. By
of last week, the
coupon had been rais-
ed 8/4 from 8 1/2 percent
with the New Brunswick
is for \$15 million due 1982.
The 100 size are still being
discussed, with an 8 1/2 percent
coupon indicated.
In the recently rare Unit of
Account issues, the North of
Scotland Hydro Electric Board
has issued a 100 million
pricing at 98, has a 8 percent
coupon, and is being sold at
amount by nine-third, to 8 mil-
lion UA from 12 million. Initial
quotes on it were 96 1/2 bid
97 1/2 asked.
The South's postponement was
of the South African Electric
Supply Commission's planned
100 million deutsche mark issue
which had a 7 3/4 percent
coupon and 96 to 97 pricing
indicated.
The "mark" bonds have been
h. by foreigners cashing in
after the revaluation, a liquidity
crunch at home, and generally
rising interest rates. Most of
the reasons for the artificially
low German interest rates are
not known.
The full-point coupon dif-
ferential between dollar and D-
mark straight is no longer seem-
justified—but a sudden switch-
to the higher rates for new dol-
lar issues would put even more
pressure on the over \$1 billion
worldwide "mark note" floated
this year alone. Thus the
managers' pricing quandary.
Taking the South African
Electricity Supply's place is the
Argentine government, which
plans a 100 million D-mark, 10-
year loan, indicated coupon in-
crease to 9 percent, 97 1/2.
A 8 percent coupon, 100 mil-
lions of D-marks have been
held up by long-standing
German guidelines on the
number and size of issues float-
ed in this currency, limitations
recently set at around 300 mil-
lion D-marks a month. Especial-
ly, the less flexible issuers,
then, the more the "mark"
when allowed is still strong.

Economic Indicators

| WEEKLY COMPARISONS | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| | Dec. 6 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 7 | |
| | Latest Week | Preceding Week | 1928 | |
| Commodity index..... | | 112.1 | 96.1 | |
| *Money in circulation..... | \$35,287,000 | \$33,055,000 | \$30,283,000 | |
| *Loans, incl. auto loans..... | \$60,354,000 | \$58,450,000 | \$47,270,000 | |
| Steel production..... | 2,720,000 | 2,660,000 | 2,245,000 | |
| Motor vehicle production..... | 122,330 | 121,233 | 205,583 | |
| Daily oil production (bbls.)..... | 9,424,000 | 9,382,000 | 9,908,000 | |
| Freight car loadings..... | 27,000 | 26,500 | 26,500 | |
| *Elec. Pow. output, kw-hr..... | 25,615,000 | 25,560,000 | 24,338,000 | |
| Business failures..... | | 194 | 153 | |
| *Commercial and agricultural loans..... | | 194 | 153 | |
| *Commercial and agricultural bonds..... | | 194 | 153 | |
| oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week | | | | |
| and latest available. *000 omitted. | | | | |
| MONTHLY COMPARISONS | | | | |
| | 1928 | Preceding Month | 1928 | |
| Employed..... | 78,671,000 | 78,026,000 | 76,364,000 | |
| Unemployed..... | 2,839,000 | 2,958,000 | 2,511,000 | |
| *Personal income..... | \$762,100,000 | \$760,700,000 | \$704,200,000 | |
| *Money supply..... | \$199,230,000 | \$199,000,000 | \$191,000,000 | |
| *Imports..... | 1,200,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,000,000 | |
| *Construction contracts..... | 195 | 173 | 200 | |
| *Manufact. inventories..... | \$34,934,000 | \$34,211,000 | \$37,505,000 | |
| *Exports..... | \$3,379,000 | \$3,325,000 | \$2,631,000 | |
| *Imports..... | \$5,251,000 | \$5,055,000 | \$3,706,000 | |

*Figures shown are subject to revision by source. *000 omitted.

Commodity index, based on 1927-28=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1927-28=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Warfare, Department of Commerce. Money supply is based on Federal Reserve Bank adjusted index of 1927-28=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Warfare, Department of Commerce. Money supply is based on Federal Reserve Bank demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill.

No Decisive Trend in Week on Amex and Over-the-Counter

By Alexander R. Hamner

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Prices on the over-the-counter market and on the American Stock Exchange showed no decisive trend this week and finished mixed in quiet trading.

However, brokers seemed quite satisfied with the performance since it marked the first week in more than a month that both markets did not drop sharply.

One broker termed the slight increase in buying as a technical readjustment resulting from the market's oversold position. He added that bargain-hunting also helped.

He said he believed that any possibility of a rally was remote in the next few weeks without favorable economic news.

situation or a breakthrough in the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks is needed before the market will really start snapping back," he said.

The American Stock Exchange's price index ended the week at \$25.24, down 38 cents from the final figure of the previous week.

Volume on the exchange rose to 21,561,995 shares, compared with 20,579,890 shares traded in the previous week.

On the over-the-counter market, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues finished the week down 4.75 points at 414.57.

Among the better performers in the counter list were Wanny

"An easing of the tight credit situation or a breakthrough in the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks is needed before the market will really start snapping back," he said.

The American Stock Exchange's price index ended the week at \$25.34, down 28 cents from the final figure of the previous week.

Volume on the exchange rose to 21,361,965 shares, compared with 20,579,890 shares traded in the previous week.

On the over-the-counter market, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues finished the week down 4.75 points at 414.57.

Among the better performers in the counter list were Fanny

Another Difficult Week for N.Y. Stocks, Bonds After Barrage of Questions on State of Economy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT). — Financial markets were subjected to a confusing array of public statements by both public and private officials last week that raised serious questions about the state of the economy and the type of government policies needed to put it in better order.

The investment world was also so disturbed by a continuing flow of economic data that depicted a progressive slowing of business and an unabating inflationary trend.

Buffeted from so many directions, the stock and bond markets endured another difficult week, but, for various reasons, the gloom in Wall Street was not as thick as it was only a few weeks ago.

After declining sharply early in the week to a new bottom for 1969 with some of the aver-

ages at their lowest points in three or more years, stock prices steadied and ended the week with only modest losses. Nevertheless the market's decline was extended through its fifth consecutive week.

The slight upturn on Friday was enough to encourage hopes that a technical rebound, at least, might be at hand after the 80-point drop in the Dow-Jones industrial average since early November. There were also visions of a year-end rally once the heavy flow of tax-loss selling has run its course.

Bonds Depressed

While the bond market also continued in its depressed state, there was a noticeable improvement in its general tone at times during the week.

The brighter picture developed after top-grade bond issues had topped the record 9 percent level the week before. However,

the demoralized tax-exempt sector continued to reel, with interest rates at new peaks, under year-end selling pressures and heavy offerings, and, late in the week, Treasury issues and corporate bonds also skidded again.

The markets were kept off guard by the continuing cacophony of comment on the desirable posture of the Federal Reserve on monetary policy in the present economic climate.

Some top government and private officials have been warning that undiminished tightness in fiscal and monetary policies is necessary to keep inflationary pressures from worsening. Others have been saying, with equal vigor, that persistence in a restrictive posture will mean a serious business

At the same time it became a matter of public record last week that a serious split has developed within the Federal Reserve over appropriate monetary policy in the current atmosphere.

Dispute Aired

The public airing of the dispute is drawing criticism in many quarters. One observer

commented:

"Some public statements by Federal Reserve officials suggesting that inflation will persist throughout 1979 and that

sist throughout 1970 and that further (monetary) tightening is needed have served to support doubts that monetary policy will work. These statements may also have heightened the very inflationary expectations which restraint is seeking to ward off.

Severe criticism might also be leveled at Congress, which seems to be indifferent to the fight on inflation. The Senate passed a highly inflationary tax bill last week which would if

enacted, provide too much tax relief, jeopardize the federal budget surplus and only complicate the Federal Reserve's job of battling inflation. The bill raises concern over the numerous problems that will flow from an expected presidential veto, unless, as hoped, enough of its inflationary aspects are excised in congressional conference.

National Economy Slows

The Commerce Department said that retail sales last month slipped about 1 percent from October's volume to \$29.35 billion. At that level, business was running about 2 percent ahead of a year earlier, with price rises accounting for all of the increase.

Both durable and nondurable sales were off last month. The automotive industry's business was down to \$5.26 billion from \$6.06 billion and grocery business dropped to \$5.98 billion from \$6.19 billion. However, the department-store and apparel categories showed moderate

Another piece of evidence of the economy's cooling was contained in the report that American business accumulated inventories during October at the highest rate in almost three years.

Because of high-level dealer inventories and slipping sales, the auto industry is continuing to announce plant shutdowns for brief periods.

Another significant insight into general business prospects emanated from the University of Michigan, which put out its quarterly survey of buyers' at-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

Raiders Take Western Title

Lions Upset Rams, 28-0; Late Viking TD Edges 49ers

has been bothered with a sore shoulder, threw touchdown passes of 18 yards to Lance Rentzel and 19 yards to Pettis Norman. He set up Walt Garrison's one-yard touchdown plunge with a 44-yard toss to Bob Hayes. The victory gave the Capitol Division champions a 10-2-1 record and dropped the Colts to 7-5-1. It was the first time

a 17-0 halftime lead. The victory gave the Redskins a 7-4-2 record with one game remaining.

Falcons 27, Eagles 3

Atlanta defeated Philadelphia, 27-3, as quarterback Bob Berry threw three touchdown passes and the Falcons' alert defense intercepted three passes and recovered a fumble.

—All-America Bob Anderson scored three touchdowns and gained 254 yards rushing yesterday to lead Colorado to a 47-33 victory over Alabama before a crowd of 50,042 in the Liberty Bowl.

Anderson, who carried the ball 35 times, scored on runs of four, two and three yards. His second touchdown enabled Colorado to

Stunned momentarily, the 24-year-old Californian toppled backward onto the seat of his green-on-green satin trunks in a delayed reaction. Rising at the count of 3, he then dropped to one knee, apparently willing to take the count-

Quarry said later, "and I didn't hear the count."

But his 217-pound conqueror, delighted at his most important victory, dismissed that excuse. "If I couldn't tell 9 from 10," Chuva said, "it must've been a good punch."

Clayton defended the knock-

Olivares dropped his opponent earlier in the second round with a right to the jaw and the Brit took an eight-count on one knee. When the challenger arose to his feet, Olivares closed in and sent Rudkin to the canvas again with a right to the jaw.

NHL Standings
EAST DIVISION

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| ns | Chicago | 12 | 11 | 28 | 71 | 64 | |
| ns | Toronto | 9 | 14 | 4 | 22 | 16 | 82 |
| nds, | WEST DIVISION | | | | | | |
| ns | St. Louis | 12 | 9 | 21 | 31 | 89 | 84 |
| ns | Minneapolis | 10 | 12 | 25 | 19 | 78 | 39 |
| der | Pittsburgh | 0 | 12 | 8 | 22 | 81 | 74 |
| ns | Philadelphia | 5 | 10 | 18 | 20 | 62 | 77 |
| ns | Cleveland | 10 | 11 | 16 | 18 | 53 | 52 |
| om | Los Angeles | 8 | 18 | 1 | 11 | 50 | 96 |
| ns | Friday's Result | | | | | | |
| ns | Oakland, A. Pittsburgh | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Jackie, Schenckel | | | | | | |
| ns | Saturday's Result | | | | | | |
| ns | Section 5, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 6, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 7, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 8, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 9, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 10, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 11, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 12, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 13, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 14, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 15, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 16, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 17, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 18, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 19, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 20, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 21, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 22, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 23, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 24, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 25, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 26, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 27, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 28, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 29, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 30, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 31, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 32, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 33, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 34, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 35, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 36, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 37, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 38, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 39, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 40, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 41, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 42, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 43, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 44, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 45, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 46, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 47, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 48, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 49, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 50, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 51, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 52, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 53, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 54, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 55, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 56, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 57, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 58, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 59, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 60, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 61, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 62, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ns | Section 63, Philadelphia | 3 | 1 | | | | |

Connections

world middleweight champion and fight-night favorite at 5 to 2, lost a unanimous decision to Dick Tiger in a nonbottle bout at the Garden.

Although Benvenuti suffered a broken knuckle on the index finger of his right hand in the first round, there was reports the next day in boxing circles that professional gamblers had won heavily on the result.

Benvenuti and Bruno Amaduzzi, his manager—both are from Italy—were questioned by Hogan's office as was Tiger, a Biatran.

Scott conducted the investigations in 1958 and 1959 that led to the conviction of Carbo, who is now serving a jail sentence on the West Coast for an offense there.

Minister Blasts Up Team Captain

The minister also mentioned Ashe signing a call for a boycott of last year's Olympics at Mexico City because of South Africa's proposed participation.

On the question of a visa being granted to Ashe, Waring said: "This is primarily a matter for the Minister of the Interior . . . my department is naturally interested where a sportsman is concerned."

The Minister of the Interior, Louis Botha, said that his department would consider a visa application by Ashe "if and when it is received."

Protest In Wales

CARDIFF, Wales, Dec. 14 (AP).—The South African rugby union team bannered Cardiff, 17-3, yesterday after 2,000 anti-apartheid demonstrators had marched through Cardiff and one group had lit a fire under the stands. Fire engines raced to Arms Park Stadium as smoke from the fire caused spectators to move from their seats. The blaze was soon controlled and three men were arrested.

ABA Results

Friday Night
New York 17, New Orleans 113 (Tart 20, Johnson 26, J. Jones 32, Swift 18).
12-game home winning streak ends.
Washington 121, Pittsburgh 111 (Card 34, Armstrong 32; Washington 28, Vaughn 18).
Carolina 191, Dallas 95 (Miller 28, Verga 21; Leaks 28, Powell 24).

SATURDAY NIGHT
New Orleans 102, Pittsburgh 90 (J. Jones 21, Golas 19, McCarthy 29, Johnson 19).
Carolina 100, Miami 66 (Verga 24, Miller 21; Freeman 19, Johnson 19).
New York 118, Kentucky 111 (Tart 31, Hunter 22; Camper 21, Moore 27).
Dallas 106, Indiana 101 (Leaks 27, Powell 20, Miller 20, Johnson 19).

1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

